

DEPARTMENT OF PESTICIDE REGULATION

James W. Wells, Director



1020 N Street, Room 200
Sacramento, California 95814-5624

WHS 95-3

January 24, 1995

TO: COUNTY AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONERS

SUBJECT: Regulation Changes Pertaining to Minimal Exposure
Pesticides

The Department has proposed a revision of Title 3 in the California Code of Regulations to make changes in the provisions relating to the Minimal Exposure Pesticide (MEP) list.

The pesticides atrazine and chlorothalonil will be added to the MEP list. In addition, folpet will be removed from the MEP list. An exemption for chlorothalonil when used in paint products will be added. Conditions following use of chlorothalonil in greenhouses and on celery will also be added to the MEP regulations.

The written comment period was originally set to expire February 17, 1995. It has since been extended until March 15, 1995. No oral hearing has been scheduled.

Attached for your information are copies of the Notice, Initial Statement of Reasons and the text of the regulation changes shown in underline/strikeout format. Questions about this section may be addressed to Susan Edmiston, Senior Environmental Research Scientist at (916)445-4278.

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "John Donahue".

John Donahue, Chief
Worker Health and Safety Branch
(916)445-4222

Attachments



NOTICE OF PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE REGULATIONS OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF PESTICIDE REGULATION REGARDING
MINIMAL EXPOSURE PESTICIDES

December 30, 1994

TITLE 3. DEPARTMENT OF PESTICIDE REGULATION (TITLE 26)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

The Department of Pesticide Regulation proposes to amend sections 6000, 6790, 6791, and 6792 of the regulations in Titles 3 and 26 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) relating to the Minimal Exposure Pesticide (MEP) list and conditions of use. The Department has drafted the regulation in plain English pursuant to Government Code sections 11342(f) and 11343.2(b).

A public hearing has not been scheduled. However, a public hearing will be scheduled if any interested person submits a written request for a public hearing to the Department no later than 15 days prior to the close of the written comment period. Following the public hearing, if one is requested, or following the close of the written comment period, if no public hearing is requested, the Department may adopt the proposal substantially as set forth without further notice.

Notice is also given that any interested person may present statements or arguments in writing, relevant to the proposed action, to the agency officer named below no later than 5:00 p.m. on February 17, 1995.

INFORMATIVE DIGEST

Current regulations require handlers of atrazine and chlorothalonil to follow basic pesticide handling precautions and to follow the safety precautions printed on the pesticide label. These safety precautions, however, do not address either chronic or reproductive hazards of the pesticides. Chronic and reproductive damage often occur at very low exposure levels that do not cause acute illness, thus the person exposed may be unaware of excessive exposure. Current regulations list folpet as an MEP, requiring special handling procedures. Existing regulations exempt handlers of folpet when used in paints, coatings, and caulks from the MEP requirements, as exposures from these types of products were determined to be very low. In California, folpet is presently registered only in paints, coatings, and caulks.

The Department proposes to add atrazine and chlorothalonil to the MEP list (CCR 6790) and to remove folpet from the MEP list. Atrazine and chlorothalonil have been identified to have reproductive and/or chronic hazards in laboratory animal testing. The same effects may occur in humans. Thus, special handling procedures are necessary for chemicals with these types of hazards and are not currently specified by regulations or the pesticide labels. The MEP list provides for special handling of pesticides determined to have chronic and/or reproductive hazards. In California, folpet is currently registered for use only in paint products. The use of such products are exempt from the MEP requirements.

In addition, the Department proposes to adopt, for chlorothalonil, additional conditions of use (CCR section 6792) and exemptions from some of the requirements if engineering controls are used (CCR section 6791). The Department also proposes to add to CCR section 6000 (in alphabetical order) a definition for hand labor (the term is used in the amendment to section 6792).

The Department also proposes to make a nonsubstantive change in the numbering in section 6790 and the numbering in section 6792. Other nonsubstantive changes are the removal of section 6791(b) [Reserved] and the removal of trade names from the MEP list.

The Department finds that this action may affect small business.

PLAIN ENGLISH POLICY STATEMENT OVERVIEW

People who mix, load, or apply pesticides containing atrazine or chlorothalonil need to take extra safety precautions to protect themselves from overexposure. In studies conducted in laboratory animals, atrazine caused cancer (rats) and heart failure (dogs). Exposure of laboratory rats to chlorothalonil led to cancer of the kidney. In humans, the same conditions might result from exposure to very small amounts of these pesticides. These regulation changes will add very strict handling requirements for the use of these two pesticides.

The express terms of the proposed action written in plain English are available from the Department contact person named below in this notice.

MANDATES ON LOCAL AGENCIES OR SCHOOL DISTRICTS

The Department of Pesticide Regulation has determined that the proposed action does not impose a mandate on local agencies or school districts requiring reimbursement by the State pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with section 17500) of Division 4 of the Government Code because the regulation does not constitute a "new program or higher level of service of an existing program" within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.

NONDISCRETIONARY COSTS OR SAVINGS IMPOSED ON LOCAL AGENCIES

The Department has determined that no nondiscretionary costs or savings to local agencies will result from the proposed action.

COSTS OR SAVINGS TO STATE AGENCIES

The Department has determined that no savings or increased costs to any state agency will result from this proposed action. The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) uses herbicides in their Vegetation Control Program. In reviewing the Environmental Impact Report for the Caltrans Vegetation Control Program, we found that atrazine was not one of the herbicides used in the program.

COSTS OR SAVINGS IN FEDERAL FUNDING TO THE STATE

The Department has determined that no costs or savings in federal funding to the State will result from the proposed action.

EFFECT ON HOUSING COSTS

The Department has determined that the proposed action will have no effect on housing costs.

COST IMPACT ON PRIVATE PERSONS OR BUSINESSES

The Department finds that adoption of this regulatory change may have an adverse economic impact on private persons and businesses, including the ability of California businesses to compete with businesses in other states. Some businesses (pest control firms, farms, utility companies) will be

required to provide employees with additional personal protective equipment or pesticide-handling equipment. Most of the potentially impacted businesses will already have the necessary equipment available because of similar requirements for other pesticides. The average cost of a closed system (required by the MEP regulations) is less than \$1,000. In addition, there is an exemption from the closed system requirement, the most expensive item to purchase, for handlers of less than one gallon of pesticide in the original container, which will cover most small gardening and landscape services. The personal protective equipment required (boots, full-body chemical resistant clothing, coveralls) can be purchased from most safety suppliers for less than \$85 per person. Much of the personal protective equipment is reusable, if it is cleaned. Therefore, the costs to businesses for implementation of the regulatory change should not be significant.

No new record keeping requirement will result from the proposed action. The Department has not considered proposed alternatives that would lessen any adverse economic impact on businesses and invites you to submit such proposals. Submissions may include the following considerations:

1. The establishment of differing compliance or reporting requirements or timetables which take into account the resources available to businesses.
2. Consolidation or simplification of compliance and reporting requirements for businesses.
3. The use of performance standards rather than prescriptive standards.
4. Exemption or partial exemption from the regulatory requirements for businesses.

The Department finds that this proposed regulatory action is unlikely to create or eliminate jobs, create new businesses, or eliminate existing businesses. The proposed action may have a slight positive effect on safety suppliers doing business in California. Many of the safety measures required (personal protective equipment, closed systems, enclosed cabs) are probably already in the hands of most businesses impacted by this regulation. Any new safety equipment that must be purchased might help support California safety supply businesses.

CONSIDERATION OF ALTERNATIVES

The Department must determine that no alternative considered would be more effective in carrying out the purpose for which the action is proposed, or would be as effective and less burdensome to affected private persons than the proposed action.

AUTHORITY

This action is taken pursuant to authority vested by section 12981 of the Food and Agricultural Code.

REFERENCE

This action is to implement, interpret, or make specific sections 12980 and 12981 of the Food and Agricultural Code.

AVAILABILITY OF STATEMENT OF REASONS AND TEXT OF PROPOSED REGULATIONS

The Department of Pesticide Regulation has prepared an Initial Statement of Reasons for the proposed action and has available the express terms of the proposed action as well as the rulemaking file. A copy of the Initial Statement of Reasons and the proposed regulations may be obtained from the agency officer named below. The information upon which the Department relied for this action and the rulemaking file are available for review at the agency officer's address specified below.

AVAILABILITY OF STATEMENT OF REASONS AND TEXT OF PROPOSED REGULATIONS

The Department of Pesticide Regulation has prepared an Initial Statement of Reasons for the proposed action and has available the express terms of the proposed action as well as the rulemaking file. A copy of the Initial Statement of Reasons and the proposed regulations may be obtained from the agency officer named below. The information upon which the Department relied for this action and the rulemaking file are available for review at the agency officer's address specified below.

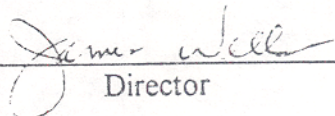
After the close of the comment period, the Department may make the regulation permanent if it remains substantially the same as described in the Informative Digest. If the Department does make sufficiently related changes to the regulation, the modified text will be made available for at least 15 days prior to the adoption. Requests for the modified text should be addressed to the agency officer designated in this notice. The Department will accept written comments on the changes for 15 days after the modified text is available.

AGENCY OFFICER

Written comments or questions relevant to the action proposed and inquiries about the Initial Statement of Reasons, proposed text of the regulation, location of the rulemaking file, and requests for a public hearing may be directed to Susan Edmiston, Senior Environmental Research Scientist, Worker Health and Safety Branch, Department of Pesticide Regulation, 1020 N Street, Room 200, Sacramento, California 95814-5624, or by phoning (916) 445-4278.

DEPARTMENT OF PESTICIDE REGULATION

12.20.94



Director

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF PESTICIDE REGULATION

NOTICE OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

The Department of Pesticide Regulation is extending the public comment period applicable to the regulatory action (OAL file # Z94-1220-01) that would add atrazine and chlorothalonil to the Minimal Exposure Pesticide list in Titles 3 and 26, California Code of Regulations, section 6790. Written comments will be accepted until 5:00 PM on March 15, 1995. This extension of the comment period is granted to allow for those on the Department's regulatory change mailing list to have the full 45 day comment period. Due to unforeseen delays, the notice was not mailed to those on the mailing list until January 11, 1995.

A public hearing is not scheduled. However, a public hearing will be scheduled if any interested person submits a request for a public hearing to the Department no later than 15 days prior to the close of the written comment period.

CONTACT

Written comments or questions relevant to the action proposed and inquiries about the Initial Statement of Reasons, text of the regulation, location of the rulemaking file, and requests for a public hearing may be directed to Susan Edmiston, Senior Environmental Research Scientist, Worker Health and Safety Branch, Department of Pesticide Regulation, 1020 N Street, Sacramento, California 95814-5624, or by telephoning (916)445-4278.

AVAILABILITY OF REGULATION TEXT AND STATEMENT OF REASONS

The Department of Pesticide Regulation has prepared an Initial Statement of Reasons for the proposed action and has available the express terms of the proposed action, written in plain English, as well as the rulemaking file. A copy of the Statement of Reasons and the proposed regulations may be obtained from the agency contact named above. The information upon which the Department relied and the rulemaking file are available for review at the Sacramento address.

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**Initial Statement Of Reasons For Proposed Changes In The
Regulations Of The Department Of Pesticide Regulation Pertaining To
Pesticide Worker Safety And Minimal Exposure Pesticides**

Title 3. Food and Agriculture (& Title 26. Toxics)

Problem, Condition or Circumstance Addressed

Pursuant to the requirements of the Government Code section 11346.7 and the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 3, section 6110, this Initial Statement of Reasons for Proposed Changes in the Regulations of the Department of Pesticide Regulation Pertaining to Pesticide Worker Safety and Minimal Exposure Pesticides (MEP) has been prepared.

This action for regulatory change was jointly and mutually prepared by the Department of Pesticide Regulation and the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment in consultation with the Department of Health Services, the Department of Industrial Relations, and the University of California pursuant to the provisions of Article 10.5, Chapter 2, Division 7, of the Food and Agricultural Code.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has adopted new worker protection standards (WPS) for agricultural pesticides in Title 40, Part 170, of the Code of Federal Regulations. The USEPA regulations will be effective January 1, 1995. The federal WPS were patterned after the California regulations, with some modifications. The new federal standards have limited application to this proposal as they do not address safety precautions required for pesticides with identified chronic and reproductive health hazards. The regulations at issue in this action are more comprehensive than the USEPA standards in that they apply stricter standards to specific pesticides.

Health risks have been characterized in terms of the margin of safety (MOS; the ratio of the no observable effect level (NOEL) to the exposure) for nononcogenic effects and the theoretical lifetime cancer risk (the cancer potency factor multiplied by the exposure) for oncogenic (cancer) effects. The estimation of risk is based on the default assumptions that no threshold of exposure exists for oncogenic effects. Inadequate MOS and/or significant cancer risks have been identified for atrazine and chlorothalonil.

Title/Sections Affected:

Amendments to Title 3 CCR, sections 6000, 6790, 6791, and 6792.

Specific Purpose and Factual Basis for Necessity:

The purpose of this action is to provide workers with adequate protection by adding atrazine and chlorothalonil to the MEP list (CCR 6790) and to remove folpet from the MEP list.

Section 6790. Minimal Exposure Pesticides -

Based on toxicological data, the potential health risks of atrazine and chlorothalonil require minimal exposure to these pesticides. The MEP list was developed in response to an inadequate warning system on pesticide labels and to establish a set of stringent safety procedures to ensure that the listed pesticides are handled in a manner that minimizes exposure. The use requirements under CCR section 6793 include provisions for a clothing change area, on-site washing facilities and clean work clothing daily for handlers, use of a closed system for all mixing/loading, use of full body chemical resistant protective clothing (or equivalent protection), and use of appropriate respiratory (or

equivalent) protection. Atrazine and chlorothalonil are currently registered for a wide variety of uses in California, both agricultural and nonagricultural. Health risks are mitigated, to some extent, by label use requirements. However, potential health risks are not all mitigated by current requirements. This action will add these two pesticides to the MEP list.

Folpet is no longer registered for use on agricultural products (California registrations are only for use in paints or wood preservatives)¹. This action would delete folpet from the MEP list, as use of folpet in paint products is exempt from the MEP requirements.

Atrazine is registered for preemergent control of many annual broadleaf and grass weeds on noncrop land areas (railroad and utility rights-of-way, fence rows, storage areas, fallow land and other similar areas), in various grain crops (corn, sorghum, wheat), in conifer reforestation areas, and in Christmas tree plantations.

High doses of atrazine have been shown to cause cardiomyopathy (resulting in heart failure) in dogs. The NOEL for cardiomyopathy in dogs is 150 parts per million (ppm) of atrazine in the diet (3.8 milligrams/kilogram of body weight/day (mg/kg/day)). Degenerative changes in the liver, skeletal muscle and retina, mild anemia, and hyperplasia (excess growth) of the mammary and the prostatic tissues were reported in rats that received diets containing atrazine at or above 70 ppm².

Atrazine is currently listed as a Category C carcinogen by the USEPA. Chronic exposure to atrazine resulted primarily in mammary tumors in rats².

Occupational exposure has been estimated³. The exposures currently yield both insufficient margins of safety and significant cancer risks². Exposure reduction from MEP requirements are necessary for human health protection.

Chlorothalonil is registered for use as a broad spectrum fungicide on numerous field, vegetable, and horticultural commodities. It is also registered for use in paints and coatings. Chlorothalonil is listed under Proposition 65 as a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer based on the evidence observed in animal studies.

Chronic exposure to chlorothalonil causes degenerative and proliferative renal lesions in rodents. Rats seem to be the most sensitive species tested. Because chronic degenerative nephropathy (changes in the kidney) is considered a precondition for kidney tumors caused by chlorothalonil, limiting exposure to prevent nephropathy would also protect against kidney tumors. The toxicological endpoint for this effect was determined by mathematical modeling based on the number of rats with severe nephropathy. The calculations resulted in an effective dose for 1% of the test population (ED₀₁) of 147 micrograms (µg)/kg/day with a lower confidence limit of 40 µg/kg/day. As a conservative measure, a 10-fold interspecies uncertainty factor was applied to give a maximum acceptable human exposure for a 13-week period of 4 µg/kg/day⁴.

Occupational exposures have been estimated⁵. The MOSs for many work activities were considered to be inadequate. Mitigation measures as specified in the MEP regulations are necessary to achieve adequate protection of human health. Additional requirements for hand harvesting of celery (except greenhouse-grown celery) and activities involving hand contact with treated foliage in the greenhouse will be added to Title 3 CCR section 6792 to mitigate these exposures. An exemption for use in paint, coatings and caulking will be added to section 6791. In addition, a definition for hand labor

will be added to section 6000, as the term is used in the amendment to section 6792. The definition for hand labor is the same as that used by the USEPA in the WPS that are scheduled to take effect January 1, 1995.

Folpet was registered for use on various agricultural commodities, around the home and as a paint additive. As of June 1993, there were 16 folpet-containing products registered for use in California¹. All products are paints and/or wood preservatives. Any future applications for registration of a folpet-containing product would have to go through the risk characterization process during which health hazards will be identified and mitigation measures will be implemented.

Section 6791. Exemptions -

1. Since folpet is being proposed for removal from the MEP list, this action will also delete the exemption for certain uses of folpet. This action does not endanger the health of the affected workers.
2. An exemption for users of paints, coatings, or caulking containing chlorothalonil is added. An adequate MOS exists for users of these products⁴.
3. This action will add an exemption for applicators of chlorothalonil from the MEP respiratory requirement, if they are applying from an enclosed cab with a positive-pressure and filtered breathing atmosphere. Normal industrial hygiene principles dictate that the work place should be made as safe as possible, preferably through the use of engineering and administrative controls. The use of an application rig with a controlled atmosphere is preferable to personal respiratory protection. Only if these mechanisms do not achieve acceptable work place standards should personal protective equipment (PPE) be considered. This would be consistent with federal regulations, as the new federal WPS (40 Code of Federal Regulations 170.240[d][5]) exempts use of label-required PPE, provided a properly maintained, ventilated, enclosed cab is used. The applicator must wear at least a clean, long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks and shoes. All required PPE must be available to the applicator in case it becomes necessary to leave the cab.

Section 6792. Conditions of Use -

1. Estimates of exposure of workers harvesting/field packing celery treated with chlorothalonil yielded an unacceptable MOS⁴. Additional mitigation of worker exposure is necessary. This action will add to the conditions of use a requirement for workers harvesting/packing celery treated with chlorothalonil to wear chemical resistant gloves and chemical resistant chaps or pants to provide an extra measure of protection. Chlorothalonil does not dissipate very rapidly from vegetable crop foliage. Estimates of the dislodgeable foliar residue dissipation suggest that the reentry interval required to mitigate exposure would be about 40 days⁶. Applications of chlorothalonil are allowed up to seven days prior to harvest. Due to the potentially frequent application schedule close to harvest, the addition of a long reentry interval following application of chlorothalonil to celery is impractical. Due to the irritant nature of the foliage and other plant parts of celery, it has been observed that most harvesters of celery wear long-sleeved shirts and long pants to protect their skin. The addition of the requirement to use chemical resistant gloves and chemical resistant chaps or pants that cover the lower leg and thigh will mitigate this potential exposure and result in an acceptable MOS.
2. Estimates of exposure of workers conducting hand labor activities in greenhouse-grown crops treated with chlorothalonil yielded an unacceptable MOS⁴. Additional mitigation of worker exposure is necessary. Workers harvesting or conducting other cultural practices on greenhouse-

grown crops treated with chlorothalonil will be required to wear chemical resistant, elbow-length gloves for three days following application. Chlorothalonil is frequently used on crops grown in greenhouses close to the time of harvest or other cultural activity involving hand contact with treated surfaces. In many greenhouse-grown crops, cultural activities take place daily. Long reentry intervals are impractical and would result in the loss of this important horticultural fungicide. Exposure estimates conducted by Thongsinthusak *et al.*⁵ suggest that an acceptable MOS cannot be achieved without additional exposure mitigation. By requiring the use of chemical resistant, elbow-length gloves, exposure of these workers can be mitigated to acceptable levels.

Section 6000. Definitions -

"Hand labor" is a newly defined term. The definition is generally consistent with the federal WPS and current provisions for prohibited activities in Title 3 CCR, section 6770. Other nonhand labor activities that still involve contact with surfaces are handled differently in the WPS (and will be handled in a separate action). This definition has impact on reentry restrictions.

Alternatives Considered:

The Department has not identified any feasible alternatives that lessen the adverse impact on small businesses. Alternatives that have been considered include cancellation of atrazine and chlorothalonil. This alternative was rejected as it would have a significant adverse impact on all affected businesses.

Documents Relied Upon:

1. Department of Pesticide Regulation, 1993. Pesticide Registration database. Registration query for active folpet registrations in California.
2. California Department of Food and Agriculture, 1990. Atrazine (AAtrex) Interim Risk Characterization Document. Draft June 14, 1990.
3. Sanborn, J.R., 1991. Human exposure assessment for atrazine. CDFA Report # HS-1636.
4. California Department of Food and Agriculture, 1990. Chlorothalonil (Bravo) Risk Characterization Document. Draft September 11, 1990.
5. Thongsinthusak, T., T.C. Blewett, J. Ross, R.I. Krieger, 1993. Estimation of Exposure of Persons in California to Pesticide Products That Contain Chlorothalonil. DPR Report HS-1475.
6. Memorandum from T. Thongsinthusak to S. Edmiston, dated October 21, 1994. Chlorothalonil: Exposure Mitigation Measure for Celery Cutters and Packers.

**DEPARTMENT OF PESTICIDE REGULATION PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE
REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO MINIMAL EXPOSURE PESTICIDES**

Amend sections 6000, 6790, 6791 and 6792

**Title 3 California Code of Regulations
Division 6. Pesticides and Pest Control Operations**

Amend section 6000 in alphabetical order to read:

§6000. Definitions.

"Hand labor" means any cultural activity performed by hand or with hand tools that causes substantial contact with surfaces (such as plants or soil) that may have pesticide residues. These activities include hand harvesting, detasseling, thinning, hand weeding, topping, planting, sucker removal, pruning, disbudding, roguing, and packing produce into containers in the field. Hand labor does not include operating, moving, or repairing irrigation equipment or performing the duties of a pest control adviser, field checker, or scout.

Note: Authority Cited: Section 12981, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 12980 and 12981, Food and Agricultural Code.

Amend section 6790 to read:

§ 6790. Minimal Exposure Pesticides.

This article applies to the following:

Atrazine

~~(a) Bromoxynil (Buctril, Bronate)~~

Chlorothalonil

~~(b) Folpet~~

~~(c) Oxydemeton-methyl (Metasystox-R)~~

~~(d) Propargite (Omite, Omite CR, Comite)~~

Note: Authority Cited: Section 12981, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 12980 and 12981, Food and Agricultural Code.

Amend section 6791 to read:

§ 6791. Exemptions.

The following exemptions apply to the specific minimal exposure pesticides:

~~(a) Folpet, when contained in or added to paints, coatings, or caulking compounds, is exempt from the requirements of this article.~~

~~(b) [Reserved].~~

(a) Handlers are exempt from the requirements of this article when chlorothalonil is contained in or added to paints, coatings, or caulking compounds;

(b) Respiratory protection is not required for applicators of chlorothalonil when making applications from within an enclosed cab with a positive-pressure and filtered breathing atmosphere;

Note: Authority Cited: Section 12981, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 12980 and 12981, Food and Agricultural Code.

Amend section 6792 to read:

§ 6792. Conditions of Use.

The following conditions apply to the specific minimal exposure pesticides:

(a) Oxydemeton-methyl

(1) Applications of oxydemeton-methyl to ornamental landscape trees and shrubs shall be made by trunk injection or soil injection methods only;

(2) Oxydemeton-methyl shall not be applied within a greenhouse; and

(b) ~~(e)~~ Propargite

(1) Propargite shall not be applied within a greenhouse

(c) Chlorothalonil

(1) Employees conducting hand-harvesting activities in celery treated with chlorothalonil (except in a greenhouse) shall wear chemical resistant gloves and chemical resistant chaps or pants that cover the lower legs and thighs;

(2) Employees conducting hand labor in a greenhouse where an application of chlorothalonil has been made shall wear elbow-length, chemical resistant gloves for 72 hours after completion of the application.

Note: Authority Cited: Section 12981, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 12980 and 12981, Food and Agricultural Code.